3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

seized by the government in 1861 and 1863 are to receive priority over all others. Each head of a family may receive not more than 49.4 acres (20 hectares). Land is also to be distributed to public schools, schools of agriculture, and other institutions of learning and culture as well as to hospitals, sanatoriums, asylums, and other social and public organizations.

The land is divided into four classes, graded according to the fertility of the soil. The new owners have to pay equal annual installments for their land for thirty-six years. The rate to be paid varies from 180 to 252 litas per hectare (2.471 acres) for first-class land, depending on its location; 90 to 126 litas for second-class; 36 to 54 litas for third-class, and 18 to 27 litas for fourth-class. No interest accumulates on the unpaid balance except on due shares which are not paid in the time prescribed.[13]

The only recipients of land exempted from all payments are volunteer soldiers in the Lithuanian war for independence and their families.

Former owners of the lands taken for land reform purposes were entitled to compensation. Payment was to be made with government bonds bearing three percent interest and redeemable at any time not later than thirty-six years from the date of issue. Paragraph 58 of the Land Reform Law prescribes that the compensation for the land shall be a fair price based on valuations existing in the period between 1910 and 1914. As the Land Reform Law was passed on April 3, 1922, when *Obost* marks [14] were in circulation, the compensation was to be paid in this currency. (One Russian ruble was made equal to two *Obost* marks.) Paragraph 59 provides that the highest amount paid may not exceed

[13] Salkauskas, *op. cit.*, pp. 325–32.

[14] See, p. 102 below, section on Finance.

11:League of Nations G-4 (no date) 1939 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

X. MEDICO-SOCIAL POLICY

744 657 758 Sanitary conditions in the towns and rural administrative areas are under the supervision of the competent district medical officer, who also inspects sales of foodstuffs. He is responsible for measures for the prevention of infectious diseases and for seeing that all persons suffering from venereal disease receive treatment.

It has not yet been possible to apply all the recommendations of the 1931 European Conference on Rural Hygiene. Health centres had already been set up (different from those recommended by the Conference) in 1929, before the Conference met. They are staffed by doctors, nurses and midwives, and advise pregnant women and mothers. The responsibility for establishing them rests with the Department of Labour and Social Insurance (Ministry of the Interior), which acts through the Union of Maternity and Child Welfare Organisations. There are at present twenty-two such health centres.

In 1938, 210 health stations were opened, each serving an area with an average of 10,000 inhabitants. Every health station has a medical officer and a midwife, the former being responsible for giving medical assistance to the inhabitants and for supervising the health of school-children. The stations are maintained jointly by the Ministry of the Interior and the municipalities. The doctors and midwives are paid a small fixed salary, and also receive reduced rate fees from their patients. Indigent persons are given free medical and obstetrical assistance. Persons suffering from venereal disease are treated free of charge by the doctor attached to the health station.

[Lithuanian Constitution as of April 7, 1948]

Art. 87. The Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR is appointed by the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 88. District and city procurators are appointed by the Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the USSR for a term of five years.

Art. 89. The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the USSR.

Chapter VIII. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Art. 90. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises and the abolition of unemployment.

Art. 91. The citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of an eight-hour day for factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous, by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers, and by the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

Art. 92. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of factory and office workers at state expense, free medical service for working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Art. 93. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal and compulsory elementary education; by free education up to and including the seventh grade; by a system of state stipends for students of higher educational establishments who excel in their studies; by instruction in schools being conducted in the native language, and by the organization in the factories, state farms and machine and tractor stations of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people.

Art. 94. Women in the Lithuanian SSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.